A/67/1

United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

General Assembly

Official Records
Sixty-seventh Session
Supplement No. 1

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United Nations • New York, 2012

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ISSN 0082-8173

[8 August 2012]

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Chapter I
Introduction

1. On New Year's Day 70 years ago, the first step towards creating the United Nations was taken. From every continent, Governments united around a common programme of purpose and principles, declaring their commitment to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, human rights and justice. These principles are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and undergird the three pillars of work: peace and security, development, and human rights.

2. The world has changed dramatically since the signing of the Declaration by the United Nations. The global community is facing a whole new set of global threats. These include the adverse impact of climate change, rising inequities within and across populations, resource scarcity, the rapid spread of infectious disease and terrorism. Our Members have made it perfectly clear that they believe that the United Nations has the legitimacy, scope, depth of expertise and global convening power needed to tackle these Herculean tasks.

3. The pillars of the work of the Organization are converging: events in the peace and security arena are having a lasting impact on progress in development and human rights and vice versa. Some examples from the past year vividly illustrate this point. Water and energy access and land use are central to the mounting conflict between South Sudan and the Sudan and are fuelling instability throughout Africa and the Middle East. The breakdown of governance in Somalia is not only in part responsible for the depth and scope of the famine but is also having severe consequences for the international community's ability to deliver humanitarian aid. The nuclear accident in Japan and the devastating floods in Thailand severed global supply chains and retarded the speed of economic recovery worldwide. In Nigeria, dangerous fanatics attacked the United Nations despite its mission to bring peace, prosperity and justice to all.

4. An added feature of our common reality is that the time horizons for national and international action have changed. The world is moving faster, and we must react faster. This is as true in the peace and security and in the human rights arena as it is in the development arena. The rapidity with which the food, fuel and financial crisis eroded years of development gains and catalysed riots and political unrest opened our eyes to this fact.

5. While the United Nations commitment to the founding principles underlying the Declaration of 1942 has not waned, our success in delivering on them rests on our ability to implement a meaningful agenda.

6. In the day-to-day work that the Organization has been doing, as outlined in its biennium plans, priority is given to the eight areas of work identified by Member States since 1998. In addition, the experience of my last term leads me to conclude that, for the Organization to effectively implement the more than 9,000 mandates received from Member States, a greater effort is needed to ensure that the Organization better coordinates efforts across the entire spectrum of its work. To this end, at the beginning of my second term, I developed a Five-Year Action Agenda that identifies areas of opportunity where joint action by the Organization, the broader United Nations system, and Member States can promote better mandate delivery. These areas of opportunity are (1) sustainable development; (2) prevention; (3) building a safer and more secure world by innovating in and building on our

core activities; (4) supporting countries in transition; and (5) working with and for women and young people.

7. My agenda also identifies two enabling factors that are necessary if progress is to be made in any one of these five identified areas: (a) harnessing the full power of partnership across the range of United Nations activities, and (b) strengthening the Organization, which includes the more effective delivery of mandates while doing more within recognized resource constraints through innovation and change management.

8. While it is still early days, some visible progress has already been made on the Action Agenda: in progress on achieving a few key Millennium Development targets ahead of schedule; mass mobilization behind my Sustainable Energy for All initiative; prevention initiatives as related to disaster and conflict prevention; innovation in the Organization's core business as seen in proposed measures to strengthen civilian capacity in countries emerging from conflict or crisis; and the implementation of several change management initiatives designed to strengthen the Organization.

9. Reflecting the United Nations commitment to going green, I have decided to go paperless with the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, and make the report the port of entry for the United Nations online presence. Paper copies will be made available to those Member States that request them.

Chapter II
The work of the Organization

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development

10. Building the foundations for sustainable development is the greatest challenge we face today as an international community. We know what we must do: we must eradicate extreme poverty, protect our planet and catalyse inclusive economic growth.

1. Accelerating progress on reaching the Millennium Development Goals

11. The first concrete test of our resolve is three years away: achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The international community has made important progress in many areas: in reducing poverty globally, improving access to primary education for all children, reducing child and maternal mortality, increasing access to HIV treatment and reducing slum populations. We can even celebrate the achievement of some global targets ahead of schedule: 89 per cent of the global population can now access improved water sources and the percentage of people living in extreme poverty has been reduced by half globally. Conditions for more than 200 million people living in slums have been ameliorated — double the 2020 target — and primary school enrolment of girls equalled that of boys. Commitment and the active adoption of improved policies by national Governments have been central to the improvements we have seen.

12. Progress has not been uniform, however. Inequalities among many populations are rising — particularly in southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Food insecurity and malnutrition are prevalent. While access to health and education may be expanding, the quality of services in many regions remains inadequate. While the Millennium Development Goal water target may have been reached, progress towards sanitation targets is dismal and, in some areas, the quality of water has worsened. Last year, official development assistance decreased for the first time in many years and trade protection measures are increasing in popularity.

13. In short, in this final sprint to 2015, we must not lose our momentum or our focus. To this end, the Organization has been accelerating its work in support of all the Millennium Development Goals and intensifying its efforts to bolster resilience to climatic, economic and social shocks. Efforts include global initiatives like Every Woman, Every Child; the Global Plan towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive; the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement; the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security; and targeted support for national capacity development such as the Millennium Development Goal Acceleration Framework, and in key areas like improving the collection and analysis of national statistics.

14. Disaster risk reduction is crucial to making development sustainable. Following the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 66/199 on 22 December 2011, the Organization initiated a process to formulate a new disaster risk reduction framework which will replace in 2015 the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to

Disasters. The United Nations also mobilized networks of parliamentarians, local government officials, business and other partners to raise awareness.

15. Another important recent element of the work of the Organization has been developing accountability mechanisms which can monitor delivery on commitments made to advancing the Millennium Development Goals. This includes developing an Integrated Implementation Framework to help to monitor progress in meeting commitments to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, establishing with Member States a Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health that tracks resources and manages results, and developing a global monitoring framework and voluntary targets for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

16. The United Nations has further continued to focus efforts on empowering women to help achieve progress across all Millennium Development Goals. In 2010, Member States established UN-Women to lead, coordinate and promote the accountability of the United Nations system on gender equality and women's empowerment. This past year, UN-Women has focused its work on all aspects of gender equality, including through promoting women's political participation as voters, candidates and holders of political office with an emphasis on the Middle East and North Africa region; and continuing the Secretary-General's UNiTE campaign to end violence against women and girls.

2. Charting a new course at Rio+20

17. All these efforts received new impetus at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), where Member States confirmed their commitment to pursue a sustainable development path. This will influence the way the Organization and its Members move forward, not least in relation to the preparations for the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.

18. The Conference accomplished a number of important milestones. In the outcome document, entitled "The future we want", Member States agreed to define universally applicable sustainable development goals and launched a process for their elaboration. As agreed in Rio, this work will be closely coordinated with the processes considering the development agenda beyond 2015, including the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda established by the Secretary-General, and will build on the Millennium Development Goals.

19. In Rio, Member States also decided to pursue policies for an inclusive green fund accompanied by technical support to help countries to adapt green economy policies to their own particular circumstances. In addition, the Conference launched a programme to develop broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product indicators and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. The Conference further acknowledged that human rights are essential to sustainable development.

20. World leaders agreed to establish a universal intergovernmental high-level political forum, which will replace the Commission on Sustainable Development, and to strengthen the United Nations Environment Programme. They committed themselves to initiating an intergovernmental process under the auspices of the General Assembly, to consider strategic options for financing sustainable development. They asked me to propose options to the General Assembly for a

facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies.

21. Beyond those decisions, the Conference produced many voluntary commitments and catalysed the formation of global partnership around sustainable development with civil society, the private sector and a range of major groups and international organizations. For example, Rio+20 galvanized the largest business gathering ever held in support of a major United Nations conference. Over 1,000 executives from more than 100 countries gathered at the Rio+20 Corporate Sustainability Forum and gave their support to priority issues, including sustainable energy, climate, water, food and women's empowerment.

3. The growing need for action on climate change

22. While climate change may have receded from the headlines of major newspapers, especially since the Durban conference, the climate crisis continues. The World Meteorological Organization has reported that carbon emissions are at their highest in history and rising. The International Energy Agency has warned us that without a bold change of policy direction the world will lock itself into an insecure, inefficient and high-carbon energy system. The change in climate is already having an important impact on people. There is an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. In 2011, Brazil experienced the deadliest floods in its history, and those in Thailand resulted in the country's most expensive natural catastrophe ever. Globally, some 106 million people were hit by floods while 60 million people were affected by drought.

23. In 2011, at Durban, the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change accomplished three important outcomes. First, it achieved the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol. Second, Durban cemented the mitigation plans of 89 countries until 2020. Third, it secured the agreement of Governments to negotiate a future legal framework by 2015 that will cover all countries of the world in a fair way.

24. Clearly, the international community must tackle head on the difficult task of reconciling the challenge of mitigating and adapting to climate change while supporting the growth priorities of developing countries. To do so, it must mobilize financial and technological resources far beyond historical levels, especially for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States, which are among the most affected and vulnerable groups of countries. Governments have launched the Green Climate Fund and are finalizing arrangements for the Technology Mechanism under the Framework Convention. Numerous initiatives led and/or supported by the Organization and its Member States are in place. The private sector has become involved in mitigation action and increasingly in adaptation action.

25. I am committed to working with Member States to secure resources and a global, binding agreement commensurate with the threat and impacts of climate change, by 2015, as agreed in Durban.

4. Sustainable energy for all

26. Sustainable energy — energy that is accessible, clearer, more efficient and affordable — is essential to sustainable development, which is why I launched a

Sustainable Energy for All initiative. I set three objectives for this multi-stakeholder initiative. Pursued simultaneously, these objectives will help to put the world on a more sustainable energy pathway by 2030; they are (a) ensuring universal access to modern energy services; (b) doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and (c) doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

27. In April, I released my Global Action Agenda which charts a way to achieve this vision on the ground. The Agenda offers the United Nations as a convening platform where stakeholders from both developing and developed countries can mobilize bold commitments, foster new public-private partnerships and leverage the significant investments needed to change the world's energy systems. This is the partnership model of the future.

28. The initiative is already having a tangible impact. More than 50 developing countries have engaged with the initiative and more continue to join. Tens of billions of dollars have been committed in support of the initiative's three objectives. Hundreds of actions and commitments have been catalysed. More than one billion people will benefit from the public and private commitments made. I encourage all our stakeholders to support this critical effort.

5. The global jobs crisis

29. The recent economic crisis, coupled with the upheaval in the Middle East and North Africa, has brought the global jobs crisis to the forefront of the international arena. In many parts of the world we see rising unemployment rates, young people being particularly affected. According to the International Labour Organization, young people are three times more likely to be unemployed than adults and over 75 million young people worldwide are looking for work. We are also seeing a reduction in job quality: part-time, temporary and informal employment is on the rise relative to stable full-time work. The United Nations addressed this issue during the annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council. The thematic debate and high-level policy dialogue emphasized alternative policy options and approaches for promoting decent and productive jobs given reduced policy space and the need to safeguard the environment. The resulting ministerial declaration (see A/67/3/Rev.1, chap. IV.F) put full and productive employment for all, especially women and young people, at the centre of national development strategies and the United Nations development agenda.

30. In support of this agenda, the Organization will further develop programmes and assist Member States with policies to stimulate job creation.

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

31. Conflicts in recent years have grown more complex. The drivers of conflict have multiplied and the participation of non-State actors has increased. A brief overview of the United Nations engagement and achievements across the peace and security arena in the past year reflects the range and depth of the work under way. It also highlights the undisputable conclusion that our existing human, material and financial resources are overstretched. The Organization will not be able to meet the demands and expectations of its Members without the necessary resources and equitable global burden-sharing by its Members.

32. Since September 2011, the Organization has engaged in more than 20 peace processes, supported democratic transitions in various Arab countries, assisted in preparing and conducting elections in more than 50 Member States, and worked to build peace after conflict through 16 peacekeeping operations, 18 political field missions and United Nations country teams.

1. Conflict prevention, peace processes, democratic transitions and elections

33. Across the board, the Organization has strengthened critical systems for rapid response to conflict prevention such as the standby team of mediation experts, the mediation roster and the ad hoc field deployments of Headquarters staff. Since July 2011, there have been 56 requests for the standby team of mediation experts and over 37 requests from the roster. The Organization can now deploy expertise, logistical support and resources to the field in record time, often within 72 hours. Three regional offices, in West Africa, Central Asia and Central Africa, are playing a critical role in rapidly responding to rising tension, outbreaks of violence and political crises.

34. Supporting transitions in the Arab world has been a top priority over the past year. In Egypt and Tunisia, the Organization has provided technical assistance and expertise in organizing elections. Constituent assembly elections in Tunisia in October and parliamentary and presidential elections in Egypt from November 2011 to February 2012 and in May-June 2012, respectively, were vital steps in both countries' transitions to democracy.

35. In Libya, the mediation efforts of my Special Envoy created a platform for the United Nations and regional organizations to fully engage in seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis while addressing humanitarian issues. Thanks to forward planning, the Organization was able to respond quickly to the request of the Security Council to deploy a needs-based, flexible support mission in Libya. Electoral advisers were deployed to Tripoli in September 2011 to support national preparations for the first democratic elections in almost 50 years, which were held on 7 July 2012 in an overall smooth and transparent manner.

36. To help to resolve the political crisis in Yemen and prevent a further deterioration of the situation, my Special Adviser exercised my good offices to promote dialogue and confidence-building on all sides. His efforts, undertaken in close collaboration with the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Security Council and others, resulted in the signing of an agreement on a political transition process on 23 November 2011. Within this framework, the United Nations supported the successful holding of elections on 21 February, leading to a peaceful transfer of power. Currently, the Organization is fully engaged in supporting the timely convening of an all-inclusive national dialogue conference.

37. The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic continues unabated, threatening to engulf the entire region. Efforts to broker a political solution have been hampered by the parties' unwillingness to renounce violence — indeed their readiness to escalate it, with little or no concern for civilian victims, and by persistent divisions within the Security Council. On 2 August, I announced with great regret the resignation of Mr. Kofi Annan as Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to Syria. On 3 August, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the Syrian Arab Republic, encouraging the Security Council to consider appropriate measures, calling on me and all relevant bodies to provide

support for the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy to reach a political solution and requesting that I report to it within 15 days. The escalating violence prevented the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic, the peacekeeping operation deployed to monitor a cessation of armed violence and support the implementation of the Joint Special Envoy's six-point plan, from fully implementing its mandate, some Security Council members insisting on the Mission's withdrawal. Nevertheless, the United Nations remains committed to pursuing, through diplomacy, an end to the violence and a Syrian-led solution that meets the legitimate democratic aspirations of its people. This can succeed only when the parties commit themselves to dialogue, and when the international community is strongly united in support.

38. In Iraq, the United Nations continues to promote political dialogue and national reconciliation, focusing in particular on the resolution of disputed internal boundaries, including the status of Kirkuk.

39. In Somalia in September 2011, key stakeholders signed the road map to end the transition, which was followed by the establishment of a permanent United Nations presence in Mogadishu. The United Nations is supporting the Government in achieving its transition priorities: drafting a constitution, reforming federal institutions, and establishing an inclusive and broad-based political authority in the country. Concurrently, through the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the United Nations delivered essential logistical services to African Union peacekeepers in AMISOM and provided technical and expert advice to the African Union Commission on managing AMISOM.

40. In response to requests of Member States, following military coups d'état in Mali (March 2012) and Guinea-Bissau (April 2012), my Special Representatives in the region supported the mediation process undertaken by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to facilitate the early restoration of constitutional rule. In Maldives, I deployed my good offices to encourage leaders of the Government and political parties to resolve the political crisis surrounding the transfer of power from the President to the Vice-President through dialogue and consensus. In Madagascar, our support to regional efforts helped to bring about the political road map of September 2011, which paves the way to elections. In Malawi, following political violence and social tensions in July 2011, I designated a facilitator for the Malawi dialogue process between the Government and civil society organizations which resulted, in March 2012, in an agreement between the parties on a road map for transition.

41. In Nepal, the Organization has focused on encouraging a resolution to the issue of integrating Maoist combatants into the Nepal Army and the drafting of the constitution.

42. The reforms in Myanmar led by the President, Thein Sein, and the role of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in advancing the transition towards democracy, national reconciliation, and respect for human rights and the rule of law are encouraging. The process is still fragile, however, and many pieces will need to fall into place if the country is to successfully transition to democracy and achieve political reconciliation. The United Nations stands ready to support Myanmar, and I am ready to explore new and flexible ways to fulfil my good offices in a manner that will have the complete understanding and cooperation of the Government.

2. Peacekeeping

43. Demand for United Nations peacekeeping was high during the past year. In the Golan Heights, in southern Lebanon, in Cyprus, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and in Western Sahara, United Nations peacekeepers oversaw the cessation of hostilities, while more durable, political solutions were being pursued. United Nations peacekeeping also provided support to national elections in 2011 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti and Liberia. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia and South Sudan, United Nations peacekeepers played a role in stabilization and the protection of civilians. They also provided capacity-building and early peacebuilding support to national authorities in political facilitation, human rights, police, justice, corrections, reform of security institutions, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, mine action and civil affairs.

44. In South Sudan, a new peacekeeping operation — the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) — was established and assisted national authorities in their efforts to prevent and contain intercommunal violence and related population displacement in Jonglei State. In the disputed area of Abyei, another new peacekeeping operation, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), facilitated peaceful coexistence between communities, deterred further armed violence and protected civilians, pending the resolution of the territorial dispute between the Sudan and South Sudan. The United Nations also supported efforts towards the launching of a Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism along the common border of the Sudan and South Sudan. UNISFA, UNMISS and my Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan provided support to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, which leads the negotiations on post-secession arrangements.

45. Following reviews conducted at the request of the Security Council, the Secretariat will adjust the size and/or configuration of operations in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Darfur, Haiti, Lebanon and Liberia from 2012 to 2014. These adjustments should allow for better response to the emerging challenges on the ground and the evolving needs of the national authorities. In Timor-Leste, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, the Government and its international development partners are preparing to phase out the mission at the end of the year after the completion of the current electoral cycle.

46. In order to address growing demands and capacity constraints, the United Nations is deepening and strengthening its strategic and operational collaboration on peacekeeping with organizations like the African Union, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, ECOWAS, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in eastern Africa and others. In 2011 the United Nations established a liaison office for peace and security in Brussels.

47. To further support its efforts in the peace and security arena, the Organization will complete, by the end of 2012, the preparation of common standards for, among others, infantry battalions and staff officers, and the elaboration of the next strategy of the United Nations on mine action, as well as comprehensive training for formed police units. The Organization has launched a review of its force generation system, with a view to adapting it better to current needs. It has made progress on implementing the global field support strategy, which is already delivering on the

promise of increased effectiveness and efficiency, as reflected in the rapid mounting of new operations in Libya, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Innovative practices such as regional use of aircraft chartered by the Organization for its peace and security operations enabled the Organization to reduce its air charter-related expenses by some US$ 61 million by the end of June 2011.

3. Peacebuilding

48. The continuing engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission and the programmes funded by the Peacebuilding Fund have made critical contributions to fostering stability in the countries that have requested support.

49. In Guinea and Liberia, the Peacebuilding Commission has used the statement of mutual commitments to guide its engagement and respond to critical peacebuilding priorities. In the case of Liberia, the Commission has focused on accelerating progress towards meeting key benchmarks set by the United Nations Mission in Liberia, capitalizing on synergies with the Peacebuilding Fund and cooperating closely with the United Nations system on the ground. The Commission also expanded its partnerships with regional bodies through a high-level, peer-to-peer learning event held in Kigali in November 2011, which was organized together with the Government of Rwanda and the African Development Bank.

50. During 2011, the Peacebuilding Fund allocated a total of $99.4 million. Sizeable allocations went to Burundi, for the reintegration of conflict-affected victims; Côte d'Ivoire, to re-establish State authority in conflict-affected regions; Guatemala, to reinforce judicial reforms; Guinea, to kick-start security sector reforms; Kyrgyzstan, to support national peacebuilding efforts following the inter-ethnic violence of June 2010; and Liberia, to help to consolidate security and justice. Efforts to promote gender mainstreaming and enhanced support for gender-responsive peacebuilding saw the launch in 2011 of a $5 million Gender Promotion Initiative, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund, in support of the United Nations seven-point action plan on women's participation in peacebuilding.

51. With the exception of Guinea-Bissau, which reverted to political turmoil following a military coup in April 2012, none of the 17 countries that have been formally declared eligible to access the Fund since 2007 has relapsed into generalized war or witnessed State collapse. Member States and donors recommitted their support to the Fund at its annual stakeholders meeting in November.

4. Children and armed conflict

52. As the Organization and its Member States work together to address conflict, let us not forget one crucial dimension of this agenda: children and armed conflict. To date, 19 parties listed in my annual report on children and armed conflict as recruiting child soldiers have entered into action plans with the United Nations. This has contributed to the release of more than 40,000 children from the ranks of parties to conflict. Significant challenges remain, however. They include funding shortfalls for the long-term community-based reintegration needs of those children and the refusal of certain parties to enter into action plans with the United Nations. I urge all Member States to take action to protect children from grave violations in conflict-affected countries.

C. Development of Africa

53. Africa remained a key area of focus for the United Nations during the past year. While Africa continues to experience solid overall economic growth and the absolute number of people living in extreme poverty seems to be declining, inequalities persist. Unemployment remains high and armed conflicts undermine development prospects in key regions.

54. The Organization worked closely with the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development programme, and the Millennium Development Goals Africa Steering Group, to advance the African development agenda. It partnered with interested Governments to implement projects that boost financing for development in areas such as sustainable forest management and to promote and strengthen the engagement of citizens in governance and public administration.

55. A large number of countries with special needs, including least developed and landlocked developing countries, are located on the African continent. More than half of the population in least developed countries lives below the poverty line. Landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized in international trade and face serous constraints to their overall growth due mainly to their lack of access to the sea and remoteness from major markets, inadequate transit facilities, cumbersome Customs and border-crossing procedures and inadequate transport infrastructure. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States further face difficulties related to climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity. In the past year, the Organization worked towards addressing the special needs of these countries, including taking steps to implement the Istanbul Programme of Action, the Almaty Programme of Action, and the Mauritius Strategy.

D. Promotion of human rights

56. Recent upheavals and protests in many countries and cities around the globe have exposed the fallacy that stability and economic and social progress can be achieved in isolation from human rights. Development cannot take hold in the face of political repression that thwarts fundamental freedoms. Similarly, addressing human rights is central to ending the cycle of violations and violence that threatens peace and triggers conflict.

57. During the past year, the Human Rights Council actively addressed human rights emergencies. Two commissions of inquiry were established and reported back to the Council on Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic, while a new international fact-finding mission was established to investigate the human rights implications of Israeli settlements throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The spirit of the Arab Spring motivated thematic aspects of the Council's work, with new initiatives on peaceful protest, democracy and the rule of law. Reprisals against people who use the United Nations human rights mechanisms continued to be an issue of great concern for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council.

58. The strong link between United Nations peace operations and human rights was further strengthened by the endorsement of a policy on human rights in United Nations peace operations and political missions. The policy provides operational

guidance and will contribute to the effective delivery of mandates and more coherent approaches across operations. In July 2011, the Organization adopted the human rights due diligence policy, which sets out the principles and measures to mainstream human rights in the work of all United Nations actors supporting non-United Nations security entities.

59. Over the reporting period, the General Assembly adopted the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances held its first session. Dialogue continued with all stakeholders on the implications of the growth of the treaty body system, which has doubled in size since 2000 without a proportionate doubling of its budget. On the basis of this dialogue, in June the High Commissioner published her report *Strengthening the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Body System*.

60. Genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity lie at the extreme end of the spectrum of human rights violations. The responsibility to protect and genocide prevention are central concerns of the Organization. I called for 2012 to be the Year of Prevention, given the importance of early, proactive and decisive engagement to prevent mass atrocities.

61. The events in the Middle East and North Africa throughout 2011 have underlined the relevance of the responsibility to protect as a tool for prevention and response. In 2011, the Security Council referred to the concept in resolutions on Libya and Yemen, as well as in a presidential statement on preventive diplomacy. The protection of populations from crimes against humanity and the risk of other crimes and violations related to the responsibility to protect were the basis on which the Security Council authorized measures under Chapter VII of the Charter in the case of Libya. The Human Rights Council invoked the responsibility to protect to call for preventive action in its resolutions on Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic, as has the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

62. Over the past year, Member States, regional and subregional organizations have taken steps to establish national and regional genocide early warning and prevention mechanisms. The use of an array of diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful measures by regional and subregional organizations to prevent and respond to threats against populations in 2011 has highlighted the growing role of those organizations in protecting populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

63. Around the world, disaster management seems to be increasing in complexity. In 2011, the Organization coordinated humanitarian relief for more than 56 million affected people, nearly double the number three years previously. Not surprisingly, the financial costs of dealing with these disasters are also rising: billion dollar appeals for a single crisis are no longer uncommon.

64. To address this new reality, the Organization is seeking to broaden its partnerships, strengthen the effectiveness of coordinated humanitarian action and ensure that humanitarian support is more robustly managed.

65. The Organization is also making a significant effort to stimulate greater engagement on the part of Member States and regional organizations through a

dialogue on humanitarian policy, and by creating new partnerships for operational support in emergency response. Examples of promising new initiatives include the dialogue on humanitarian partnership, led by Sweden and Brazil; and the HOPEFOR initiative, co-sponsored by Qatar, Turkey and the Dominican Republic, which is working to clarify the parameters for cooperation between military and humanitarian organizations. Cooperation with regional organizations, formalized by a memorandum of understanding signed with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the African Union and the Gulf Cooperation Council, has achieved measurable results in the field, in particular during the response to the famine in Somalia. The Organization also worked to improve collaboration between Western and Islamic aid organizations. As a result, the Organization was able in the short run to access areas in Somalia where Western actors were banned; and in the long run to pave the road for a more inclusive humanitarian community.

66. In partnership with leaders from across the United Nations system, the Organization helped to launch the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Transformative Agenda, which tackles the challenges and lessons learned from the humanitarian responses to Haiti and Pakistan. The agenda sets out a wide-ranging set of reforms focused on making humanitarian response faster and more effective.

67. The Organization was able to draw on lessons learned during the response in the Horn of Africa in 2011 to develop an early and coherent response to the food crisis in the Sahel. Working with partners, the Organization promoted the development of action plans on resilience-building, outlining high-level actions on advocacy, resource mobilization and support to national and regional leadership.

68. I am pleased to report that the Central Emergency Response Fund raised a record $465 million in 2011, the highest level since the General Assembly established the Fund in 2006. This success reflects Member State recognition of the Fund's positive impact on the ground and its solid management and accountability record.

F. Promotion of justice and international law

69. Throughout the past year, the Organization nurtured conditions for the respect of the rule of law through its focus on combating impunity and strengthening accountability. It responded to the global demand for its rule of law expertise with interventions in more than 150 countries, and significant work is ongoing in peace operations with rule of law mandates. For example in Côte d'Ivoire as of January 2012, with the support of the United Nations, all 37 courts and 19 (out of 33) prisons had reopened after the post-election crisis, including the main prison in Abidjan. In South Sudan, joint United Nations efforts supported the extension of justice and policing services into Jonglei State. In 2011, mobile courts delivered 217 judgements relating to sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the support of the United Nations and other international partners. In Kenya, the United Nations assisted with the drafting of implementing legislation for the new Kenyan Constitution.

70. The Organization provided support to transitional justice processes in more than 20 countries worldwide. For instance, in 2011, support to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Togo was instrumental in helping the Commission to hold over 400 hearings. The reparations programmes in Sierra Leone, supported

through the Peacebuilding Fund, have conducted community reparations events and delivered partial benefits to 20,000 of the 32,000 registered victims.

71. The United Nations also continued to promote accountability for international crimes and advocate for further ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The first judgement of the Court, in the *Lubanga* case, constitutes an important step in ensuring the accountability of those responsible for international crimes.

72. The United Nations-established and United Nations-assisted criminal tribunals continue to contribute to combating impunity and bringing about an age of accountability. The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda are on course to finish their trials. The transfer of cases from the latter Tribunal to Rwanda will greatly facilitate progress in this regard.

73. The Special Court for Sierra Leone convicted Charles Taylor, the former President of Liberia, of planning, aiding and abetting war crimes and crimes against humanity. This first conviction of a former Head of State by an international criminal tribunal since Nuremberg is a historic moment for international criminal justice.

74. The mandate of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon was due to expire on 29 February 2012. Since its work was not completed, its mandate was extended for an additional period of three years to enable it to conduct proceedings against the four persons it has indicted.

75. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia completed their first case, convicting Kaing Guek Eav (alias Duch) of crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and, on appeal, extended his sentence from 35 years to life imprisonment. The Chambers have also started their second case, against the four most senior surviving members of the Khmer Rouge regime.

76. Further to my report on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict (A/66/311-S/2011/527), I have established an arrangement of global focal points for the areas of justice, police and corrections to enable the Organization to deliver more accountable and predictable capacities in these areas.

77. I look forward to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the opening of its sixty-seventh session with the hope that it will establish new and innovative mechanisms to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels.

G. Disarmament

78. Lack of progress on the disarmament and non-proliferation agenda within the United Nations arena is troubling. While the international community in 2011 worked to implement the new nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation commitments and agreements reached at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as in other forums such as the Washington and the Seoul Nuclear Security Summits, the United Nations bodies responsible for advancing those recommendations faced protracted deadlocks and were unable to reach consensus in 2012. Progress in the nuclear field continues to be impeded in particular by the inability of the Conference on

Disarmament to overcome its differences and agree on a programme of work that would allow for the resumption of substantive work, including negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty, which is a priority for the international community. I urge the Conference to demonstrate to the world the urgency of its work.

79. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran should fully comply with relevant Security Council resolutions as they relate to nuclear programmes and associated concerns about means of delivery.

80. Poor regulation of the global trade in arms continues to present a significant challenge. Although there is no single-cause relationship between the poorly regulated arms trade on the one hand, and conflict, armed violence and substantive human rights abuses on the other, there are often obvious connections between the misuse of Government-owned arms and the questionable legitimacy or responsibility displayed by their original provider, or between massive quantities of illicit arms and ammunition in circulation and lax national controls. Working to improve lives and livelihoods around the world, the Organization is directly confronted with the consequences of the arms flow: brutal crackdowns, armed conflict, rampant crime or violence and the widespread human suffering that they cause. It is therefore very disappointing that at the end of its four-week-long session (from 2 to 27 July 2012) the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty failed to agree on the text of a treaty that would have set common standards to regulate the international trade in conventional arms. The Conference's failure is not only a setback to many Governments, but it also deals a blow to large sectors of civil society who will undoubtedly feel disillusioned after six years of tireless work to make the arms trade treaty a reality. It also frustrates the hopes of the millions of people all over the world who bear the brunt of the negative consequences of armed conflict and violence fuelled by the poorly regulated international arms trade. It is encouraging, however, that States have agreed to continue pursuing the adoption of a treaty building upon the common ground reached during the negotiations. The United Nations remains steadfast in unwavering support of a robust arms trade treaty.

81. Nuclear safety and security is an issue that was unfortunately brought to the forefront of the international agenda by the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in 2011. The Organization is supporting the International Atomic Energy Agency in leading international efforts to enhance nuclear safety and security, as well as international emergency preparedness and response. The international community must give more attention to nuclear security. To this end, in September 2012, I will convene a high-level event aimed at strengthening the legal framework on preventing nuclear terrorism.

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

82. In recent years, the international community has become aware of the rising threat to peace and security posed by organized crime and drug trafficking. As a step towards addressing these challenges, I created in 2011 a Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking to develop comprehensive and effective United Nations responses and mobilize collective action against this threat. Among the key initiatives the Task Force set in motion is the development of

regional threat assessments, which will provide a basis for crime-sensitive development programming in relevant regions. The Organization and INTERPOL have joined forces to assist West African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone) to establish transnational crime units — which will help ECOWAS to combat drug trafficking and organized crime in the subregion.

83. The Organization and its Member States made important progress in the past year in strengthening the United Nations response to the terrorism threat. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre was established in support of the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to help Member States implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation I hosted in September 2011 underlined the importance of the Strategy and the wide range of efforts and activities, including resolutions of the Security Council, to strengthen international cooperation among States. The third biennial review of the Strategy concluded in June 2012 with an agreement to develop national and regional strategy implementation plans, enhance capacity-building efforts, including the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative or I-ACT, carried forward by the Task Force, promote international cooperation, and strengthen support for victims of terrorism.

84. The I-ACT initiative, which serves as a coordination platform for United Nations capacity-building activities, has doubled its efforts to provide assistance to the institutions of the Government of Nigeria following increasing terrorist activity in the country. In Central Asia, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force has helped the five States in the region to adopt their regional action plan to implement the Strategy, which provides a comprehensive framework for stepped up counter-terrorism efforts in the region.

I. Strengthening the Organization

85. At the end of my term, I want to leave behind a global, dynamic and adaptable Secretariat, accountable to all its stakeholders, delivering high-quality results and able to help Member States to deal with global challenges, while working within recognized resource constraints.

86. The Organization has embarked on a number of critical initiatives which build on experiences and successes already achieved within the United Nations system. In the medium term, they offer the opportunity to reconsider the present distinction between so-called Headquarters-based activities and field-based activities, which has created distinctive approaches to management and administration over the past six decades. The actions taken by the General Assembly over the past decade to harmonize conditions of service across the entire United Nations system, and innovations adopted by other entities of the system, such as the creation of shared service centres, afford opportunities for strengthened oversight, greater standardization and additional efficiencies.

87. To achieve a global, dynamic and adaptable workforce, the Organization is enhancing young professional recruitment, implementing a system of continuing contracts, and rolling out the new talent management system. The Organization is drawing up a comprehensive and structured approach to mobility and career development, which I will present to Member States for consideration at the main part of the sixty-seventh session with the aim of agreeing an approach that will be

implemented across the Organization. To ensure that our staff is equipped with the latest knowledge and skills, we will need to reinvigorate our approach to learning, training and research. This will be a priority in my second term. With this approach, the Organization should be able to deploy a global workforce that can effectively fulfil current and future mandates and meet evolving operational needs while concurrently broadening opportunities for career development. The capital master plan will contribute to modernizing the workforce culture and will upgrade the working environment in the renovated Secretariat building.

88. In spite of a number of problems encountered during the past year, Umoja, the enterprise resource planning project, is moving from the design phase to the build phase. Umoja will drive a substantial improvement of our business model and processes, bringing the realization of important benefits, improvements, control and transparency to our administration. It is fundamental to the way the United Nations will conduct business in the future, enhancing accountability, managerial control and decision-making. The Organization has also made good progress over the past year on preparations for the implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards. As the implementation will commence in July 2013 for peacekeeping operations and January 2014 for all other operations, the project's focus has shifted from policy to implementation, with an emphasis on coordinated change management and transition planning with the Umoja project.

89. The accountability system is being internalized in the Organization's day-to-day work through outreach, education and training of staff at all levels. Proactive responses to recommendations of the oversight bodies are encouraged. Lessons are being drawn from pilot exercises in enterprise risk management. One early indication that these efforts are having an impact in fostering a culture of accountability is that the implementation rates of oversight recommendations have noticeably improved. The Organization is also beginning to see the benefits of the reformed internal justice system. Both staff and management are encouraged to seek to resolve disputes informally in the first instance. Where disputes cannot be settled, they are resolved by the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal. Senior management is closely following the developing jurisprudence of the Tribunals and has issued guidance manuals to improve administrative decision-making within the Organization.

90. The Organization is moving decisively towards climate neutrality and achieving substantial savings and efficiencies by producing and distributing documents in a greener fashion. All documents are now processed and distributed electronically to all Member States and system-wide. The pilot of the PaperSmart model, introduced at the Rio+20 Conference, resulted in major savings, with an average of only one or less sheets of paper used per participant. I intend to submit a report on this pilot and propose next steps during the sixty-seventh session. The introduction of new e-services has made documents more accessible also to persons with disabilities, particularly the visually impaired, a goal to which the Organization remains fully committed.

91. In 2011, the Organization replaced the United Nations security phase system by a security risk management process designed to be more measurable and flexible, in line with our goals to find ways to stay and deliver, not leave, in heightened security risk areas. Concurrently, on the programme side there is a development process under way to determine how to measure impact and continue critical

programmes in high-risk environments. Combined with improved training for designated officials, security advisers and officers, and members of the in-country security management teams, the Organization is addressing heightened security risk situations in several countries in ways that kept vital programmes operating, where previously large and lengthy evacuations would have been standard.

92. In a related development, the Organization has recruited, trained and fielded additional personnel to specifically analyse security threats. An enhanced ability to more accurately and completely understand security threats to the United Nations and implementation partners in real time has also helped to keep United Nations operations delivering under difficult circumstances.

93. In the past year, I reached out to my staff and to Member States for additional ideas that improve our work. To help to develop associated deliverables, I created a small change management team and a network of change management focal points across the Organization. Following discussion with Member States of the plan which the team had developed, the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/257, took note of the initiatives and also requested that I submit to the Assembly proposals or measures related to the implementation of a number of its recommendations. In this regard, I intend to provide Member States with an overview and a road map in this area for the next five years. This will be followed by detailed proposals to the General Assembly that will be phased as appropriate.

94. It is my conviction that the global problems we face today are simply too complex to be solved by Governments alone. They require collective and coordinated action by Government, by the private sector, by civil society, by academia, and by international organizations and multilateral development banks. Over the next year, I will develop a comprehensive proposal which seeks to harness the power of partnership.

Chapter III
Conclusion

95. My report has provided an account of the progress the Organization has made over the past year delivering on the eight long-term organizational priorities identified by Member States. It has also highlighted progress on some of the cross-cutting integrative initiatives that I identified in my Five-Year Action Agenda as helping the Organization to meet its mandates across the entire spectrum of our work. All forces must be brought to bear to meet our mandates and help to address the problems we face. I look forward to our realizing these opportunities together.

Annex

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2012: statistical tables

Goal 1
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicator 1.1

Proportion of population living below $1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*1999*	*2005*	*2008*
Developing regions	46.7	36.5	26.9	24.0
Northern Africa	5.2	5.0	2.6	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.5	57.9	52.3	47.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.2	11.9	8.7	6.5
Caribbean	24.9	27.0	29.1	27.8
Latin America	11.7	11.2	7.8	5.5
Eastern Asia	60.2	35.6	16.3	13.1
Southern Asia	51.5	43.1	37.7	34.4
Southern Asia excluding India	52.0	36.3	29.3	26.3
South-Eastern Asia	45.3	35.5	19.0	17.2
Western Asia	5.1	5.0	4.6	3.1
Oceania	42.0	34.4	43.1	38.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.8	19.5	7.2	3.7
Least developed countries	64.6	61.3	53.4	46.7
Landlocked developing countries	53.2	52.2	40.9	31.8
Small island developing States	29.6	29.5	32.0	29.9

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

[b] Estimates by the World Bank, April 2012.

Indicator 1.2

Poverty gap ratio[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	1999	2008
Developing regions	16.1	11.9	7.3
Northern Africa	0.8	0.9	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3	25.9	20.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.4	5.6	3.3
Caribbean	10.9	13.5	14.4
Latin America	5.1	5.2	2.8
Eastern Asia	20.7	11.1	3.2
Southern Asia	15.4	11.7	8.3
Southern Asia excluding India	17.7	10.6	6.2
South-Eastern Asia	14.4	9.6	3.7
Western Asia	1.1	1.0	0.7
Oceania	16.1	11.9	14.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.0	5.4	1.0
Least developed countries	27.0	25.6	18.3
Landlocked developing countries	23.5	20.6	11.2
Small island developing States	12.6	13.1	13.6

[a] The poverty gap ratio measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line.

[b] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Indicator 1.3

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

(Percentage)

No global or regional data are available.

Target 1.B
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Indicator 1.4
Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed

(a) Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed

(Percentage)

	2001	*2011*[a]
World	0.6	2.1
Developing regions	1.4	4.3
Northern Africa	1.3	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.5	2.0
Caribbean	-0.7	1.6
Latin America	-1.5	2.1
Eastern Asia	5.8	7.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.8	2.7
Southern Asia	1.6	3.9
Southern Asia excluding India	0.4	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	3.0
Western Asia	-3.0	1.6
Oceania	-3.2	4.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.7	3.4
Developed regions	1.3	0.8
Least developed countries	3.0	1.4
Landlocked developing countries	3.6	2.6
Small island developing States	-2.3	1.9

[a] Preliminary estimates.

(b) GDP per person employed

(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	1991	*2001*	*2011*[a]
World	16 072	18 392	22 668
Developing regions	6 382	8 325	13 077
Northern Africa	17 336	17 985	21 021
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 672	4 536	5 579
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 196	20 566	23 313
Caribbean	17 615	19 672	21 711
Latin America	20 400	20 629	23 420

	1991	2001	2011[a]
Eastern Asia	3 139	6 467	14 335
Eastern Asia excluding China	20 323	29 213	40 969
Southern Asia	4 189	5 461	9 082
Southern Asia excluding India	6 653	7 175	8 843
South-Eastern Asia	5 678	7 134	10 063
Western Asia	30 326	34 656	40 465
Oceania	5 211	5 233	5 950
Caucasus and Central Asia	10 343	7 405	13 547
Developed regions	48 327	56 979	64 319
Least developed countries	2 020	2 299	3 224
Landlocked developing countries	4 311	3 642	5 225
Small island developing States	18 130	21 824	26 868

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.5
Employment-to-population ratio

(a) Total
(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2010	2011[a]
World	62.2	61.2	60.2	60.3
Developing regions	64.1	62.8	61.6	61.6
Northern Africa	41.6	40.6	43.1	42.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.5	62.5	63.6	63.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	56.4	58.5	61.4	61.5
Eastern Asia	74.5	73.0	70.6	70.5
Southern Asia	58.1	56.4	54.0	54.0
South-Eastern Asia	68.0	66.9	66.7	66.8
Western Asia	47.6	44.5	44.3	44.8
Oceania	67.2	67.8	68.6	68.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	56.3	56.4	57.8	58.3
Developed regions	56.6	55.9	55.0	55.3
Least developed countries	69.6	68.6	68.9	69.0
Landlocked developing countries	66.7	66.8	68.4	68.5
Small island developing States	54.9	55.5	57.7	57.8

[a] Preliminary data.

(b) Men, women and youth, 2011[a]

(Percentage)

	Men	*Women*	*Youth*
World	72.7	47.9	42.6
Developing regions	75.3	47.6	43.3
Northern Africa	67.2	18.1	23.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.4	57.1	45.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	74.7	48.9	45.7
Eastern Asia	76.0	64.7	55.3
Southern Asia	77.9	29.4	36.5
South-Eastern Asia	78.3	55.6	45.2
Western Asia	67.6	19.7	25.3
Oceania	73.4	63.8	52.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	67.4	49.8	36.2
Developed regions	62.1	48.9	38.3
Least developed countries	77.8	60.3	52.5
Landlocked developing countries	77.0	60.2	54.3
Small island developing States	68.7	47.0	37.0

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.6

(a) Proportion of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day

(Millions)

	1991	*2000*	*2011*[a]
World	879.3	689.2	455.8
Developing regions	878.7	688.4	455.8
Northern Africa	1.3	0.9	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	100.2	129.3	121.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.1	14.5	8.8
Eastern Asia	440.1	222.6	64.0
Southern Asia	216.7	239.0	225.0
South-Eastern Asia	101.0	74.5	32.0
Western Asia	0.9	0.9	1.0
Oceania	0.9	0.9	1.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.6	5.7	1.8
Developed regions	0.6	0.8	0.01
Least developed countries	129.4	150.0	139.6
Landlocked developing countries	49.4	59.7	53.1
Small island developing States	3.0	3.5	3.8

[a] Preliminary data.

(b) Proportion of employed people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day
(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2011[a]*
World	38.9	26.4	14.8
Developing regions	50.8	33.5	18.2
Northern Africa	4.2	2.5	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.2	55.2	37.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.6	7.0	3.3
Eastern Asia	66.2	30.3	7.9
Southern Asia	50.1	45.2	34.7
South-Eastern Asia	51.3	31.1	10.9
Western Asia	2.4	2.0	1.5
Oceania	42.1	34.3	26.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	14.7	21.3	5.5
Developed regions	0.1	0.1	0.0
Least developed countries	63.9	57.9	39.6
Landlocked developing countries	48.4	46.9	30.5
Small island developing States	17.4	17.2	15.1

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.7
Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

(a) Both sexes
(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2010*	*2011[a]*
World	54.4	52.8	49.6	49.1
Developing regions	67.5	64.0	58.8	58.3
Northern Africa	37.5	32.7	30.6	30.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	82.1	80.7	76.5	76.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.8	35.9	31.9	31.9
Eastern Asia	66.2	58.4	49.9	49.0
Southern Asia	80.9	79.8	77.1	76.4
South-Eastern Asia	67.8	65.2	62.1	61.4
Western Asia	42.7	35.1	26.9	26.3
Oceania	73.7	73.5	76.8	77.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	46.4	55.2	42.7	42.0
Developed regions	11.3	11.3	10.2	10.1
Least developed countries	85.7	85.1	81.5	81.1
Landlocked developing countries	74.3	77.0	72.2	71.9
Small island developing States	32.3	35.4	37.2	37.1

[a] Preliminary estimates.

(b) Men

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2010*	*2011*[a]
World	51.9	51.0	48.6	48.2
Developing regions	63.1	60.4	56.3	55.8
Northern Africa	33.2	29.2	26.9	26.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	77.3	75.1	69.5	69.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.2	35.4	31.6	31.6
Eastern Asia	59.9	53.2	46.4	45.7
Southern Asia	77.6	76.8	74.6	74.0
South-Eastern Asia	63.2	61.3	58.9	58.4
Western Asia	35.3	29.8	22.7	22.4
Oceania	68.1	67.7	70.7	70.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	48.9	54.6	41.8	41.1
Developed regions	11.4	11.8	11.3	11.2
Least developed countries	82.4	80.8	76.4	76.0
Landlocked developing countries	71.3	73.2	67.9	67.6
Small island developing States	31.9	36.0	38.2	38.1

[a] Preliminary estimates.

(c) Women

(Percentage)

	1991	*2000*	*2010*	*2011*[a]
World	58.2	55.7	51.0	50.5
Developing regions	74.6	69.7	62.9	62.2
Northern Africa	54.9	47.1	44.0	43.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.5	87.8	84.8	84.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.0	36.8	32.3	32.3
Eastern Asia	73.8	64.8	54.3	53.1
Southern Asia	89.6	87.7	83.8	83.1
South-Eastern Asia	74.0	70.6	66.5	65.7
Western Asia	68.5	54.8	42.6	41.1
Oceania	80.5	80.3	83.9	84.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	43.1	56.1	43.8	43.0
Developed regions	11.1	10.7	8.9	8.7
Least developed countries	90.0	90.7	87.9	87.7
Landlocked developing countries	78.2	81.9	77.5	77.2
Small island developing States	32.9	34.5	35.8	35.7

[a] Preliminary estimates.

Target 1.C
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator 1.8
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age[a,b]

(a) Total
(Percentage)

	1990	*2010*
Developing regions	29	18
Northern Africa	10	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	22
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3
Eastern Asia	15	3
Southern Asia	51	32
South-Eastern Asia	31	17
Western Asia	15	5
Oceania	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	11	4

(b) By sex, 2006-2010
(Percentage)

	Boys	*Girls*	*Boy-to-girl ratio*
Developing regions[c]	28	27	1.04
Northern Africa	6	4	1.50
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	19	1.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	4	1.25
Eastern Asia	..	..	..
Southern Asia	41	42	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	..	..	..
Western Asia	..	..	..
Oceania	..	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	5	1.20

(c) By residence, 2006-2010

(Percentage)

	Rural	*Urban*
Developing regions[c]	32	17
Northern Africa	6	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3
Eastern Asia	..	..
Southern Asia	45	33
South-Eastern Asia	..	..
Western Asia	5	4
Oceania	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	4

(d) By household wealth, 2006-2010

(Percentage)

	Poorest quintile	*Richest quintile*
Developing regions[c]	38	14
Northern Africa	7	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	..	..
Eastern Asia	..	..
Southern Asia	55	20
South-Eastern Asia	..	..
Western Asia	..	..
Oceania	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

[a] The prevalence of underweight children is estimated according to World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards. UNICEF and WHO have initiated a process to harmonize anthropometric data used for the computation and estimation of regional and global averages and trend analysis.

[b] Owing to differences in source data and estimation methodology, these prevalence estimates are not comparable to the averages published in previous editions of this report.

[c] Excluding China.

Indicator 1.9

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

(Percentage)

	1990-1992	*1995-1997*	*2000-2002*	*2006-2008*
World	16	14	14	13
Developing regions	20	17	17	15
Northern Africa	<5	<5	<5	<5
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	31	29	27
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	11	10	8
Caribbean	25	28	22	23
Latin America	11	10	9	7
Eastern Asia	18	12	10	10
Eastern Asia excluding China	8	11	13	13
Southern Asia	22	20	21	20
Southern Asia excluding India	26	26	23	22
South-Eastern Asia	24	18	17	14
Western Asia	6	8	8	7
Oceania	12	11	13	12
Caucasus and Central Asia	16	13	17	9
Developed regions	<5	<5	<5	<5
Least developed countries	40	41	36	32
Landlocked developing countries	34	34	30	26
Small island developing States	24	25	21	21

Goal 2
Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator 2.1
Net enrolment ratio in primary education[a]

(a) Total

	1991	*1999*	*2004*	*2010*
World	82.0	83.7	88.7	90.7
Developing regions	79.9	81.9	87.6	89.9
Northern Africa	80.3	88.0	94.9	96.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.6	58.0	68.2	76.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.2	93.7	95.4	95.4
Caribbean	75.4	81.4	79.5	82.2
Latin America	87.1	94.8	96.7	96.5
Eastern Asia	97.3	96.4	97.3	96.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.8	96.1	97.1	97.5
Southern Asia	74.9	77.0	89.1	92.5
Southern Asia excluding India	66.9	66.4	75.6	80.2
South-Eastern Asia	92.7	91.6	93.6	95.4
Western Asia	82.7	84.4	89.1	91.5
Oceania	69.6	..	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	..	93.9	94.5	93.9
Developed regions	95.3	97.1	96.9	97.1
Least developed countries	53.9	56.8	70.1	79.8
Landlocked developing countries	55.2	62.6	70.3	80.1
Small island developing States	75.5	81.4	78.7	80.6

(b) By sex

	1991		*1999*		*2010*	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	85.7	78.1	86.6	80.6	91.5	89.8
Developing regions	84.2	75.4	85.1	78.4	90.9	88.9
Northern Africa	87.9	72.5	91.2	84.6	98.4	93.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.0	50.3	61.3	54.7	77.8	74.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.4	83.9	94.4	93.0	95.5	95.3
Caribbean	75.0	75.8	81.1	81.6	82.8	81.6
Latin America	89.6	84.6	95.5	94.0	96.5	96.4

	1991		1999		2010	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Eastern Asia	98.9	95.6	96.2	96.6	96.5	96.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.8	96.8	95.6	96.6	97.6	97.3
Southern Asia	83.1	66.1	84.1	69.4	93.5	91.4
Southern Asia excluding India	74.8	58.6	72.1	60.5	83.7	76.5
South-Eastern Asia	94.0	91.4	92.6	90.5	94.9	95.9
Western Asia	86.6	78.5	89.1	79.5	94.1	88.8
Oceania	73.4	65.6	–	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	94.3	93.6	94.6	93.2
Developed regions	95.3	95.4	97.1	97.1	96.9	97.3
Least developed countries	58.3	49.3	60.6	53.0	81.8	77.9
Landlocked developing countries	58.1	52.2	66.9	58.3	82.7	77.5
Small island developing States	76.2	74.8	82.0	80.9	81.8	79.3

[a] Defined as the number of pupils of the theoretical school age for primary education enrolled either in primary or in secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Indicator 2.2

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school[a]

(a) Total

	1991[b]	1999[b]	2010[b]
World	80.7	81.0	90.3
Developing regions	77.8	78.6	89.1
Northern Africa	72.8	84.9	96.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	52.0	52.6	70.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.5	95.6	101.6
Caribbean	72.6	75.2	77.6
Latin America	85.3	97.2	103.3
Eastern Asia	108.0	98.3	97.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	93.5	97.9	99.2
Southern Asia	64.3	66.2	88.4
Southern Asia excluding India	57.5	60.4	67.9
South-Eastern Asia	84.3	88.9	98.2
Western Asia	79.7	80.0	87.0
Oceania	57.4	64.3	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	93.6	98.7
Developed regions	96.8	97.0	100.0
Least developed countries	41.4	44.6	64.8
Landlocked developing countries	53.3	54.6	68.6
Small island developing States	71.0	74.7	76.7

(b) By sex

	1991[b]		1999[b]		2010[b]	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	84.8	76.3	84.0	77.9	91.2	89.4
Developing regions	82.8	72.6	82.1	75.0	90.1	88.0
Northern Africa	80.7	64.6	88.7	81.0	97.9	94.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.2	46.7	57.0	48.1	73.6	66.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	83.6	85.3	95.3	96.0	101.2	102.0
Caribbean	71.3	73.8	74.1	76.4	78.1	77.0
Latin America	84.4	86.1	96.9	97.4	102.8	103.7
Eastern Asia	..	..	98.9	97.7	95.9	99.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	93.7	93.2	97.8	97.9	99.4	99.0
Southern Asia	73.9	54.0	73.1	58.8	89.6	87.1
Southern Asia excluding India	64.3	50.4	65.4	55.1	71.3	64.4
South-Eastern Asia	85.0	83.7	89.7	88.1	97.8	98.7
Western Asia	85.8	73.3	85.6	74.2	90.6	83.3
Oceania	60.8	53.8	68.3	60.0	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	..	..	94.0	93.2	99.1	98.2
Developed regions	..	..	96.3	97.7	99.7	100.4
Least developed countries	47.7	35.1	49.1	39.9	67.3	62.2
Landlocked developing countries	58.1	48.4	59.7	49.4	72.1	65.1
Small island developing States	70.8	71.2	74.8	74.6	78.0	75.3

[a] Since there are no regional averages for the official indicator the table displays the gross intake ratio at last grade of primary, which corresponds to the "total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade" (*Global Education Digest 2009: Comparing Education Statistics across the World*, Montreal, Canada, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics, 2009), annex B.

[b] The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

Indicator 2.3

Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, women and men[a]

(a) Total

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	83.4	87.2	89.6
Developing regions	80.2	85.0	88.1
Northern Africa	67.5	79.4	87.9
Sub-Saharan Africa[b]	65.5	68.3	71.8
Latin America and the Caribbean[b]	93.1	96.3	97.2
Caribbean	..	0.0	89.7
Latin America[b]	93.3	96.6	97.7

	1990	2000	2010
Eastern Asia	94.6	98.9	99.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.9	–	–
Southern Asia	59.6	73.8	80.5
Southern Asia excluding India[b]	53.7	67.1	79.1
South-Eastern Asia	94.5	96.4	97.7
Western Asia	87.8	91.6	93.4
Oceania	–	74.8	75.5
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	99.8	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	99.6
Least developed countries[b]	55.8	64.5	71.8
Landlocked developing countries	64.3	68.3	76.1
Small island developing States	–	88.3	87.6

(b) By sex

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1990		2000		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	87.6	79.1	90.4	83.9	92.2	87.1
Developing regions	85.3	75.0	88.8	81.1	91.0	85.2
Northern Africa	77.2	57.3	85.3	73.4	91.5	84.3
Sub-Saharan Africa[b]	72.9	58.7	75.1	61.9	76.4	66.9
Latin America and the Caribbean[b]	92 8	93.4	95.9	96.7	97.0	97.4
Caribbean	–	–	–	–	89.9	89.6
Latin America[b]	92.9	93.7	96.2	97.0	97.5	98.0
Eastern Asia	97.1	91.9	99.2	98.6	99.5	99.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	99.9	99.9	–	–	–	–
Southern Asia	69.8	48.7	81.3	65.6	86.6	74.7
Southern Asia excluding India[b]	60.2	47.1	73.9	60.4	82.4	75.6
South-Eastern Asia	95.5	93.5	96.6	96.1	97.8	97.6
Western Asia	93.8	81.3	95.5	87.7	95.8	90.8
Oceania	–	–	76.8	72.6	73.6	77.7
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	–	–	99.6	99.6
Least developed countries[b]	64.1	47.7	71.5	58.0	75.5	68.1
Landlocked developing countries	70.0	58.8	74.7	62.6	80.2	72.0
Small island developing States	–	–	88.8	87.9	87.5	87.7

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

[b] Partial imputation due to incomplete country coverage (from 33 per cent to 60 per cent of population).

Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator 3.1

Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education[a]

(a) Primary education

	1991	*1999*	*2010*
World	0.89	0.92	0.97
Developing regions	0.87	0.91	0.97
Northern Africa	0.82	0.90	0.95
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.84	0.85	0.93
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	0.97	0.97
Caribbean	0.98	0.98	0.95
Latin America	0.98	0.97	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.92	1.01	1.03
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.99	0.99
Southern Asia	0.76	0.83	0.98
Southern Asia excluding India	0.76	0.82	0.92
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	0.96	0.99
Western Asia	0.85	0.85	0.93
Oceania	0.90	0.90	
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98
Developed regions	0.99	1.00	0.99
Least developed countries	0.80	0.84	0.94
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.82	0.93
Small island developing States	0.96	0.96	0.95

(b) Secondary education

	1991	*1999*	*2010*
World	0.84	0.91	0.97
Developing regions	0.77	0.88	0.96
Northern Africa	0.79	0.92	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.77	0.83	0.82
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.07	1.07	1.08
Caribbean	1.09	1.06	1.04
Latin America	1.07	1.07	1.08

	1991	1999	2010
Eastern Asia	0.77	0.93	1.04
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.97	0.99	1.00
Southern Asia	0.61	0.75	0.91
Southern Asia excluding India	0.63	0.86	0.89
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.96	1.04
Western Asia	0.66	0.74	0.91
Oceania	0.87	0.89	0.00
Caucasus and Central Asia	..	0.98	0.97
Developed regions	1.02	1.01	0.99
Least developed countries	0.60	0.78	0.84
Landlocked developing countries	0.87	0.84	0.85
Small island developing States	1.06	1.03	1.01

(c) Tertiary education

	1991	1999	2010
World	0.91	0.99	1.08
Developing regions	0.70	0.83	0.98
Northern Africa	0.60	0.74	1.06
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.50	0.67	0.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	1.17	1.28
Caribbean	1.36	1.40	1.59
Latin America	0.95	1.16	1.26
Eastern Asia	0.51	0.67	1.05
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.54	0.64	0.79
Southern Asia	0.49	0.65	0.76
Southern Asia excluding India	0.32	0.68	0.87
South-Eastern Asia	0.95	1.00	1.07
Western Asia	0.63	0.75	0.89
Oceania	0.62	0.83	0.00
Caucasus and Central Asia	..	0.90	1.06
Developed regions	1.10	1.20	1.30
Least developed countries	0.38	0.58	0.59
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.81	0.84
Small island developing States	1.25	1.32	1.47

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

Indicator 3.2

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

(Percentage of employees)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2010*
World	35.1	37.5	38.4	39.6
Developing regions	28.8	31.6	32.6	33.9
Northern Africa	19.2	18.9	18.6	19.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.8	28.1	30.0	32.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.4	40.3	41.4	42.9
Eastern Asia	38.1	39.7	40.9	41.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	14.6	18.4	18.0	19.2
Southern Asia	13.3	17.1	18.1	19.7
Southern Asia excluding India	40.1	42.3	44.0	45.0
South-Eastern Asia	34.6	36.9	36.8	37.7
Western Asia	14.9	16.8	17.5	18.6
Oceania	33.4	35.6	35.1	36.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	43.6	44.2	45.3	45.5
Developed regions	44.3	46.3	47.1	48.1

Indicator 3.3

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2012*
World	12.8	13.6	15.9	19.7
Developing regions	11.6	12.3	14.2	18.4
Northern Africa	2.6	3.3	8.5	11.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	12.6	14.2	20.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	15.2	19.0	23.0
Caribbean	22.1	20.6	26.0	30.2
Latin America	8.6	13.2	16.4	20.3
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.4	19.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	17.2	14.5
Southern Asia	5.7	6.8	8.8	18.5
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	5.9	9.0	20.3
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	12.3	15.5	17.6
Western Asia	4.5	4.2	3.9	10.8
Oceania	1.2	3.6	3.0	2.6
Caucasus and Central Asia		7.0	9.9	16.7
Developed regions	16.1	16.3	19.8	23.0
Least developed countries	8.7	9.9	13.0	19.8
Landlocked developing countries	14.2	7.8	13.4	23.1
Small island developing States	15.2	14.0	17.9	21.3

[a] As at 31 January 2012.

Goal 4
Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Indicator 4.1
Under-5 mortality rate[a]

	1990	2000	2010
World	88	73	57
Developing regions	97	80	63
Northern Africa	82	47	27
Sub-Saharan Africa	174	154	121
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	35	23
Eastern Asia	48	33	18
Eastern Asia excluding China	28	30	17
Southern Asia	117	87	66
Southern Asia excluding India	123	91	72
South-Eastern Asia	71	48	32
Western Asia	67	45	32
Oceania	75	63	52
Caucasus and Central Asia	77	62	45
Developed regions	15	10	7
Least developed countries	170	138	110

[a] Deaths of children before reaching the age of 5 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.2
Infant mortality rate[a]

	1990	2000	2010
World	61	51	40
Developing regions	67	56	44
Northern Africa	62	38	23
Sub-Saharan Africa	105	94	76
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	29	18
Eastern Asia	38	27	16
Eastern Asia excluding China	17	22	14
Southern Asia	84	65	51
Southern Asia excluding India	90	69	56
South-Eastern Asia	49	36	25
Western Asia	52	35	25

	1990	2000	2010
Oceania	55	48	41
Caucasus and Central Asia	63	52	39
Developed regions	12	8	6
Least developed countries	106	88	71

[a] Deaths of children before reaching the age of 1, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3

Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World	72	72	85
Developing regions	71	70	84
Northern Africa	84	93	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	55	75
Latin America	64	76	76
Caribbean	77	94	94
Eastern Asia	98	84	99
Southern Asia	57	59	78
South-Eastern Asia	70	80	91
Western Asia	77	86	85
Oceania	70	66	59
Caucasus and Central Asia	..	93	94
Developed regions	84	92	94

[a] Children aged 12 to 23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Goal 5
Improve maternal health

Target 5.A
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1
Maternal mortality ratio[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	400	320	210
Developing regions	440	350	240
Northern Africa	230	120	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	850	740	500
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	100	80
Caribbean	280	220	190
Latin America	130	96	72
Eastern Asia	120	61	37
Eastern Asia excluding China	53	64	45
Southern Asia	590	400	220
Southern Asia excluding India	590	410	240
South-Eastern Asia	410	240	150
Western Asia	170	110	71
Oceania	320	260	200
Caucasus and Central Asia	71	62	46
Developed regions	26	17	16

[a] Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 5.2
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	57	60	66
Developing regions	55	59	65
Northern Africa	51	71	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	44	45
Latin America and the Caribbean[a]	75	82	90
Caribbean	70	70	70
Latin America	75	83	92
Eastern Asia	94	97	99

	1990	2000	2010
Southern Asia	30	36	49
Southern Asia excluding India	17	18	37
South-Eastern Asia	48	65	74
Western Asia	59	68	75
Oceania	..	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	..	..	..
Developed regions	..	..	..
Least developed countries	31	33	42

[a] Including only deliveries in health-care institutions.

Target 5.B
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate[a,b]
(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World	54.8	61.5	63.4
Developing regions	51.7	59.8	62.1
Northern Africa	43.5	57.6	62.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	18.4	24.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.6	70.2	73.3
Caribbean	53.2	59.2	61.4
Latin America	62.3	71.0	74.2
Eastern Asia	78.0	85.7	83.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	72.7	76.3	75.5
Southern Asia	38.7	48.2	55.6
Southern Asia excluding India	30.0	45.3	50.8
South-Eastern Asia	48.5	57.1	62.8
Western Asia	43.7	51.1	57.7
Oceania	28.1	32.3	38.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	48.9	58.7	60.3
Developed regions	68.2	70.5	71.6
Least developed countries	15.2	25.9	34.8
Landlocked developing countries	22.1	29.1	37.4
Small island developing States	48.9	53.6	56.0

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 10 April 2012.
[b] Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Indicator 5.4
Adolescent birth rate[a,b]

	1990	2000	2009
World	59.3	50.9	48.6
Developing regions	64.3	55.3	52.3
Northern Africa	43.1	33.2	29.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	125.6	121.9	119.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	90.6	87.5	78.9
Caribbean	79.8	77.8	69.0
Latin America	91.5	88.2	79.7
Eastern Asia	15.3	5.8	6.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.1	3.2	2.4
Southern Asia	88.4	58.5	46.0
Southern Asia excluding India	120.8	75.7	63.4
South-Eastern Asia	53.7	40.4	44.8
Western Asia	62.8	50.5	48.1
Oceania	84.0	64.5	62.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.4	28.3	29.3
Developed regions	33.8	25.6	23.4
Least developed countries	133.6	120.0	116.2
Landlocked developing countries	107.8	106.5	96.0
Small island developing States	77.2	72.1	64.2

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 10 April 2012.
[b] Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Indicator 5.5
Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

(a) At least one visit

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World	64	71	80
Developing regions	63	71	80
Northern Africa	54	62	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	71	77
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	90	96
Caribbean	85	88	92
Latin America	72	90	96
Eastern Asia	70	89	92
Southern Asia	53	54	71
Southern Asia excluding India	27	31	60

	1990	2000	2010
South-Eastern Asia	79	90	93
Western Asia	53	63	77
Oceania	..	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	..	..	..
Least developed countries	51	56	73
Subregions of Africa[a]			
Central Africa	77	73	82
Eastern Africa	..	..	91
North Africa	58	61	71
Southern Africa	90	91	94
West Africa	58	66	67

[a] Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

(b) At least four visits

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2009
World	..	..	..
Developing regions	37	43	55
Northern Africa	23	37	66
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	48	46
Latin America and the Caribbean	70	81	88
Caribbean	59	66	72
Latin America	71	82	89
Eastern Asia	..	..	..
Southern Asia	24	27	48
Southern Asia excluding India	..	..	..
South-Eastern Asia	54	70	80
Western Asia	..	..	..
Oceania	..	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	..	..	..

Indicator 5.6

Unmet need for family planning[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	15.4	12.9	12.4
Developing regions	16.5	13.5	12.8
Northern Africa	22.7	14.2	12.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.1	26.5	25.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.9	12.6	10.4
Caribbean	19.7	18.2	17.0
Latin America	16.7	12.2	9.9
Eastern Asia	5.6	3.0	3.7
Southern Asia	21.6	17.8	15.6
Southern Asia excluding India	25.6	20.8	18.5
South-Eastern Asia	18.9	15.6	13.4
Western Asia	22.2	20.1	16.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	18.6	13.9	13.4
Least developed countries	28.6	26.7	24.1
Landlocked developing countries	26.2	25.8	23.2
Small island developing States	20.6	19.6	18.6

[a] The averages are based on the data available as at 10 April 2012.

[b] Data available prior to 1990 are used in the estimation of the regional averages.

Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.1

(a) HIV incidence rates[a,b]

	2001	*2010*
World	0.08 (0.08:0.09)	0.06 (0.06:0.07)
Developing regions	0.09 (0.09:0.10)	0.07 (0.06:0.08)
Northern Africa	0.01 (0.01:0.02)	0.01 (0.02:0.02)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.59 (0.54:0.61)	0.41 (0.35:0.43)
Caribbean	0.09 (0.08:0.11)	0.05 (0.04:0.07)
Latin America	0.04 (0.03:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Eastern Asia	0.01 (0.01:0.01)	0.01 (0.01:0.01)
Southern Asia	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.02 (0.01:0.02)
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.03 (0.03:0.04)	0.03 (0.02:0.04)
Western Asia	<0.01	<0.01
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.01 (0.01:0.02)	0.03 (0.02:0.05)
Developed regions	0.04 (0.04:0.06)	0.04 (0.03:0.05)
Subregions of Africa[c]		
Central Africa	0.54 (0.51:0.58)	0.37 (0.35:0.4)
Eastern Africa	0.33 (0.31:0.35)	0.29 (0.27:0.31)
North Africa	0.02 (0.01:0.02)	0.02 (0.02:0.02)
Southern Africa	1.92 (1.82:2.06)	1.08 (1.02:1.16)
West Africa	0.34 (0.32:0.36)	0.3 (0.28:0.32)

[a] "HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years" was chosen as a proxy indicator for the incidence rate when the indicators for the Millennium Declaration were developed. However, the estimated incidence rate among people aged 15 to 49 years is now available for all regions and from 60 countries. Therefore HIV incidence rate is presented here together with HIV prevalence data among population aged 15 to 49 years.

[b] Lower and upper bounds in parenthesis.

[c] Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

(b) HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years[a]

(Percentage)

	1990		2001		2010	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
World	0.3	44	0.8	50	0.8	50
Developing regions	0.3	49	0.9	53	0.9	53
Northern Africa	<0.1	51	<0.1	38	0.1	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	54	5.6	58	4.8	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.4	36	0.5	35	0.4	37
Caribbean	0.7	47	1.0	53	0.9	53
Latin America	0.4	34	0.4	32	0.4	35
Eastern Asia	<0.1	24	<0.1	27	0.1	28
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	28	<0.1	30	<0.1	30
Southern Asia	<0.1	28	0.3	35	0.2	37
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	32	0.1	26	0.1	26
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.2	14	0.4	32	0.4	33
Western Asia	<0.1	35	<0.1	37	<0.1	35
Oceania	0.2	34	0.7	52	0.7	56
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	30	0.1	32	0.2	39
Developed regions	0.2	17	0.3	26	0.5	29
Least developed countries	1.6	54	2.3	57	2.0	58
Landlocked developing countries	2.6	54	3.6	58	2.7	58
Small island developing States	0.5	42	0.8	48	0.7	49

[a] Trend data for the actual Millennium Development Goal indicator 6.1 "HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years" is available from only 35 countries, almost exclusively sub-Saharan Africa, and is therefore not presented here.

Indicator 6.2

Condom use at last high-risk sex,[a] 2005-2010[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	33	25	51
Caribbean	4	46	2	56
Southern Asia	2	22	2	38
Oceania	4	34	5	48
Landlocked developing countries	19	37	15	55
Small island developing States	14	44	10	55

[a] Percentage of young women and men aged 15 to 24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular (non-marital and non-cohabiting) sexual partner in the past 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the past 12 months.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3

Proportion of population aged 15 to 24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,[a] 2005-2010[b]

	Women		*Men*	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered by the surveys*	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*
Developing regions[c]	88	20	47	32
Northern Africa	2	7	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	26	27	35
Caribbean	5	44	2	37
Southern Asia	6	17	3	34
Southern Asia excluding India	5	7	..	..
South-Eastern Asia	7	24	..	..
Caucasus and Central Asia	8	21	..	..
Least developed countries	41	22	27	30
Landlocked developing countries	27	26	15	34

[a] Percentage of young women and men aged 15 to 24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject two common local misconceptions, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit the AIDS virus.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

[c] Excluding China.

Indicator 6.4

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years,[a] 2005-2010[b]

	Number of countries with data	*Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans*
Developing regions[c]	46	0.81
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	0.92
Caribbean	2	0.82
Southern Asia	2	0.73
Least developed countries	31	0.84
Landlocked developing countries	15	0.89

[a] Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10 to 14 both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10 to 14 both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.
[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
[c] Excluding China.

Target 6.B
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Indicator 6.5

Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs

(Percentage)[a]

	2009	*2010*
World[b]	39	47
Developing regions	40	48
Northern Africa	20	24
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	63
Caribbean	60	64
Latin America	56	60
Eastern Asia	23	32
Eastern Asia excluding China	2	4
Southern Asia	26	33
Southern Asia excluding India	10	12
South-Eastern Asia and Oceania	48	53
Western Asia	66.2	65.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	21	26
Least developed countries	41	47

	2009	2010
Landlocked developing countries	51	59
Small island developing States	55	57

[a] Antiretroviral treatment coverage among people with CD4 cell counts at or below 350 cells/mm.
[b] Including only low- and middle-income economies, as defined by the World Bank.

Target 6.C
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicator 6.6
Incidence and death rates associated with malaria[a]

(a) Incidence

Northern Africa	
Sub-Saharan Africa	270
Latin America and the Caribbean	11
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	28
South-Eastern Asia	32
Western Asia	16
Oceania	182
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	199
Landlocked developing countries	201
Small island developing States	99

(b) Deaths

	All ages
Northern Africa	
Sub-Saharan Africa	90
Latin America and the Caribbean	1
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	3
South-Eastern Asia	6
Western Asia	5
Oceania	43
Caucasus and Central Asia	
Least developed countries	62
Landlocked developing countries	63
Small island developing States	26

[a] For populations at risk of malaria in malaria endemic countries.

Indicator 6.7

Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets, 2008-2010[a]

(a) Total

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (27 countries)	39

(b) By residence

(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (26 countries)	35	41

[a] Calculation includes data available as at 31 July 2011.

Indicator 6.8

Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs, 2008-2010[a]

(a) Total

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (22 countries)	41

(b) By residence

(Percentage)

	Urban	*Rural*
Sub-Saharan Africa (22 countries)	49	40

[a] Calculation includes data available as at 31 July 2011.

Indicator 6.9

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis[a]

(a) Incidence

(Number of new cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)

	1990	*2002*	*2010*
World	144 (132:157)	141 (133:150)	128 (123:133)
Developing regions	174 (158:189)	167 (157:177)	151 (144:157)
Northern Africa	64 (53:75)	54 (48:61)	49 (43:55)
Sub-Saharan Africa	218 (160:276)	299 (244:353)	276 (256:296)
Latin America and the Caribbean	88 (74:103)	57 (52:62)	43 (40:46)
Caribbean	94 (68:121)	91 (78:104)	77 (66:88)
Latin America	88 (72:104)	55 (50:59)	40 (37:43)
Eastern Asia	157 (124:189)	105 (91:119)	83 (74:92)

	1990	*2002*	*2010*
Southern Asia	207 (178:236)	206 (189:223)	184 (170:199)
South-Eastern Asia	235 (191:279)	224 (203:244)	213 (194:231)
Western Asia	57 (46:67)	43 (39:47)	32 (29:35)
Oceania	233 (160:307)	229 (152:305)	231 (152:310)
Caucasus and Central Asia	116 (93:140)	143 (130:155)	132 (121:143)
Developed regions	38 (32:44)	33 (31:36)	27 (25:29)
Least developed countries	253 (223:283)	263 (248:278)	246 (235:257)
Landlocked developing countries	217 (189:246)	250 (236:265)	208 (200:217)
Small island developing States	111 (90:133)	116 (101:130)	109 (94:123)

(b) Prevalence

(Number of existing cases per 100,000 population, including HIV-infected)

	1990	*2002*	*2010*
World	263 (241:287)	240 (220:261)	178 (156:201)
Developing regions	319 (290:348)	287 (261:313)	210 (182:237)
Northern Africa	109 (65:153)	76 (47:106)	67 (40:94)
Sub-Saharan Africa	343 (232:454)	376 (276:476)	335 (279:391)
Latin America and the Caribbean	142 (98:186)	79 (60:98)	54 (41:67)
Caribbean	165 (83:246)	129 (74:184)	104 (58:150)
Latin America	140 (93:187)	75 (55:96)	50 (37:63)
Eastern Asia	226 (209:243)	168 (145:190)	115 (100:130)
Southern Asia	447 (383:511)	424 (366:482)	270 (189:351)
South-Eastern Asia	518 (367:668)	431 (326:536)	333 (252:413)
Western Asia	76 (48:103)	57 (39:74)	43 (30:56)
Oceania	486 (188:783)	342 (100:584)	354 (96:613)
Caucasus and Central Asia	224 (141:306)	217 (152:283)	208 (148:268)
Developed regions	62 (40:85)	44 (30:58)	35 (24:46)
Least developed countries	456 (354:558)	421 (347:495)	365 (307:423)
Landlocked developing countries	299 (241:358)	313 (254:372)	268 (215:321)
Small island developing States	202 (131:272)	168 (116:220)	153 (102:205)

(c) Deaths

(Number of deaths per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

	1990	*2002*	*2010*
World	25 (22:29)	21 (18:24)	15 (13:18)
Developing regions	30 (26:34)	25 (22:29)	18 (15:20)
Northern Africa	8.2 (5.2:11)	5.3 (3.5:7.1)	4.5 (2.8:6.2)
Sub-Saharan Africa	37 (25:49)	37 (27:47)	30 (26:34)
Latin America and the Caribbean	12 (8.6:15)	5.6 (5.6.1)	3.3 (2.8:3.8)

	1990		2002		2010	
Caribbean	16	(9.3:23)	12	(9.2:16)	9.3	(6.7:12)
Latin America	12	(8:15)	5	(4.5:5.6)	2.9	(2.4:3.4)
Eastern Asia	20	(18:22)	7.9	(6.7:9.2)	4.4	(4.2:4.7)
Southern Asia	42	(30:53)	41	(29:52)	27	(20:35)
South-Eastern Asia	51	(39:62)	41	(36:47)	28	(23:33)
Western Asia	8.1	(5.2:11)	5.8	(4.5:7)	4.1	(3.3:5)
Oceania	56	(34:78)	30	(10:51)	33	(10:55)
Caucasus and Central Asia	26	(18:34)	23	(22:24)	20	(17:24)
Developed regions	8.4	(5.2:12)	4.7	(4.7:4.7)	3.6	(2.6:4.7)
Least developed countries	52	(44:60)	44	(41:48)	35	(32:38)
Landlocked developing countries	31	(26:36)	30	(27:32)	24	(22:26)
Small island developing States	21	(15:27)	16	(12:19)	13	(9.5:17)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

Indicator 6.10

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

(a) New cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

(DOTS smear-positive case detection rate: percentage)[a]

	1990		2000		2010	
World	49	(45:53)	44	(41:46)	65	(63:68)
Developing regions	48	(44:53)	42	(39:44)	65	(62:68)
Northern Africa	57	(49:69)	77	(69:87)	77	(68:88)
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	(29:50)	43	(36:53)	59	(55:64)
Latin America and the Caribbean	52	(45:63)	69	(64:75)	80	(75:85)
Caribbean	11	(9:16)	51	(45:60)	62	(55:73)
Latin America	56	(47:68)	71	(66:78)	82	(77:89)
Eastern Asia	24	(20:30)	34	(30:40)	88	(79:99)
Southern Asia	71	(62:83)	42	(39:45)	59	(54:64)
South-Eastern Asia	50	(42:62)	34	(31:37)	65	(60:72)
Western Asia	75	(63:93)	67	(62:75)	70	(64:77)
Oceania	27	(20:39)	64	(48:95)	70	(52:110)
Caucasus and Central Asia	42	(34:52)	68	(63:74)	63	(58:68)
Developed regions	61	(52:72)	81	(75:89)	78	(73:85)
Least developed countries	27	(24:31)	37	(35:39)	55	(53:58)
Landlocked developing countries	42	(37:48)	50	(47:54)	62	(60:65)
Small island developing States	22	(18:27)	56	(49:64)	60	(53:69)

[a] Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

(b) Patients successfully treated under directly observed treatment short course

(Percentage)

	1994	*2000*	*2009*
World	75	69	86
Developing regions	75	69	87
Northern Africa	80	88	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	60	71	80
Latin America and the Caribbean	65	76	77
Caribbean	74	72	80
Latin America	65	77	76
Eastern Asia	88	92	95
South Asia	74	42	88
South-Eastern Asia	82	86	90
Western Asia	72	77	86
Oceania	61	76	76
Caucasus and Central Asia[a]	73	79	74
Developed regions	68	66	64
Least developed countries	66	77	85
Landlocked developing countries	57	75	80
Small island developing States	67	73	78

[a] 1994 column shows 1995 data.

Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator 7.1

Proportion of land area covered by forest

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World	32.0	31.4	31.0
Developing regions	29.4	28.2	27.6
Northern Africa	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.2	29.5	28.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.0	49.6	47.4
Caribbean	25.8	28.1	30.3
Latin America	52.3	49.9	47.6
Eastern Asia	16.4	18.0	20.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.2	14.0	12.8
Southern Asia	14.1	14.1	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India	7.8	7.3	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	56.9	51.3	49.3
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	3.3
Oceania	67.5	65.1	62.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Developed regions	36.3	36.6	36.7
Least developed countries	32.7	31.0	29.6
Landlocked developing countries	19.3	18.2	17.1
Small island developing States	64.6	63.7	62.7

Indicator 7.2

Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)

(a) Total[a]

(Millions of tons)

	1990	*2000*	*2005*	*2009*
World	21 659	23 845	27 931	30 086
Developing regions	6 717	9 942	13 590	16 934
Northern Africa	229	330	403	475
Sub-Saharan Africa	462	553	635	730

	1990	2000	2005	2009
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 007	1 330	1 485	1 600
Caribbean	84	99	105	130
Latin America	922	1 231	1 379	1 470
Eastern Asia	2 991	3 979	6 388	8 325
Eastern Asia excluding China	531	574	598	637
Southern Asia	993	1 709	2 089	2 818
Southern Asia excluding India	303	522	678	838
South-Eastern Asia	423	779	1 047	1 192
Western Asia	606	927	1 148	1 327
Oceania	6	7	11	9
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	499	328	386	459
Developed regions	14 942	13 902	14 341	13 151
Least developed countries	61	110	162	204
Landlocked developing countries	50	399	459	549
Small island developing States	139	158	171	178
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	14 967	14 429	14 905	13 659

(b) Per capita

(Tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2009
World	2.92	3.49	3.93	4.13
Developing regions	1.60	1.96	2.53	3.01
Northern Africa	2.11	2.42	2.73	3.00
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.64	0.62	0.64	0.64
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.17	2.45	2.55	2.61
Caribbean	2.29	2.35	2.34	2.67
Latin America	2.16	2.45	2.56	2.61
Eastern Asia	2.46	2.95	4.60	5.88
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.42	7.31	7.41	7.74
Southern Asia	0.83	1.17	1.32	1.68
Southern Asia excluding India	0.94	1.28	1.52	1.78
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	1.39	1.72	1.91
Western Asia	4.95	5.92	6.63	6.85
Oceania	0.94	0.94	1.24	0.98
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	8.06	4.64	5.57	6.58
Developed regions	11.00	10.82	10.96	9.98
Least developed countries	0.12	0.16	0.21	0.24

	1990	2000	2005	2009
Landlocked developing countries	0.23	1.08	1.16	1.32
Small island developing States	2.45	2.43	2.40	2.39
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	12.8	11.8	11.9	10.7

(c) Per $1 GDP (PPP)

(Kilograms)

	1990	2000	2005	2009
World	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.48
Developing regions	0.69	0.59	0.62	0.60
Northern Africa	0.55	0.49	0.48	0.47
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.45	0.45	0.41	0.36
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.28
Caribbean	1.05	0.74	0.67	0.67
Latin America	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.27
Eastern Asia	1.59	0.89	0.95	0.85
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.83	0.52	0.44	0.41
Southern Asia	0.58	0.62	0.55	0.56
Southern Asia excluding India	0.47	0.54	0.53	0.55
South-Eastern Asia	0.40	0.45	0.47	0.45
Western Asia	0.71	0.58	0.60	0.66
Oceania	0.50	0.43	0.58	0.43
Caucasus and Central Asia[b]	2.35	1.61	1.23	1.08
Developed regions	0.46	0.44	0.41	0.37
Least developed countries	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.19
Landlocked developing countries	0.28	0.86	0.69	0.64
Small island developing States	0.80	0.53	0.48	0.42
Annex I countries[c,d,e]	0.59	0.47	0.43	0.38

[a] Total CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels (expressed in millions of tons of CO_2) include CO_2 emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption; cement production; and gas flaring (United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

[b] The 1990 column shows 1992 data.

[c] Includes all annex I countries that report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; non-annex I countries do not have annual reporting obligations.

[d] National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions. It can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.

[e] Excluding emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Target 8.E
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 8.13

Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

No global or regional data are available.

Target 8.F
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicator 8.14

Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2011
World	12.1	16.0	17.3
Developing regions	4.1	7.9	11.6
Northern Africa	4.5	7.2	10.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	1.4	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.1	14.7	18.2
Caribbean	9.1	14.9	18.8
Latin America	9.0	11.3	10.7
Eastern Asia	5.5	13.7	23.2
Eastern Asia excluding China	33.0	43.0	49.0
Southern Asia	1.5	3.2	4.2
Southern Asia excluding India	2.2	3.5	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	4.8	11.6
Western Asia	13.1	17.1	15.2
Oceania	4.7	5.2	6.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.0	8.8	14.3
Developed regions	43.0	49.4	43.6
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	1.1
Landlocked developing countries	2.7	2.8	3.9
Small island developing States	10.3	13.0	12.2

Indicator 8.15

Cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2011
World	1.6	12.1	85.7
Developing regions	0.4	5.4	77.7
Northern Africa	<0.1	2.8	106.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	52.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.3	106.8
Caribbean	0.8	12.6	110.3
Latin America	1.2	7.5	58.9
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.9	74.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	50.2	95.3
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.4	69.1
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	0.5	61.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.2	98.7
Western Asia	0.6	13.1	98.0
Oceania	0.2	2.4	45.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	1.3	104.6
Developed regions	6.4	40.0	122.3
Least developed countries[a]	<0.1	0.3	41.8
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1	1.1	54.4
Small island developing States	1.5	11.0	65.7

[a] The 1995 column shows 1996 data.

Indicator 8.16

Internet users per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2011
World	0.8	6.5	32.5
Developing regions	0.1	2.1	24.3
Northern Africa	<0.1	0.7	33.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	12.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	38.8
Caribbean	0.1	4.0	39.7
Latin America	0.1	2.9	27.8
Eastern Asia	0.1	3.7	39.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.1	28.6	59.7
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.5	10.0
Southern Asia excluding India[a]	<0.1	0.3	9.6
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	2.4	23.7
Western Asia	0.1	3.2	34.6

Indicator 7.3

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

(Tons of ozone depletion potential)

	1986	*1990*[a]	*2000*	*2010*
Developing regions	280 530	236 892	208 013	40 315
Northern Africa	14 214	6 203	8 129	914
Sub-Saharan Africa	36 347	23 449	9 597	1 645
Latin America and the Caribbean	78 663	76 048	31 104	5 234
Caribbean	2 216	2 177	1 669	159
Latin America	76 448	73 871	29 435	5 075
Eastern Asia	103 445	103 217	105 762	23 598
Eastern Asia excluding China	25 436	12 904	14 885	2 210
Southern Asia	13 473	3 338	28 161	2 780
Southern Asia excluding India	6 159	3 338	9 466	847
South-Eastern Asia	17 926	21 108	16 831	2 833
Western Asia	16 349	3 481	8 299	3 295
Oceania	113	47	129	17
Caucasus and Central Asia	11 607	2 738	928	141
Developed regions	1 228 998	828 590	25 364	1 360
Least developed countries	3 494	1 457	4 813	672
Landlocked developing countries	14 616	3 354	2 395	373
Small island developing States	9 419	7 162	2 147	404

[a] For years prior to the entry into force of the reporting requirement for a group of substances, missing country consumption values have been estimated at the base year level. This applies to substances in annexes B, C and E, for which the years of entry into force are 1992, 1992 and 1994, respectively.

Indicator 7.4

Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2009*
Not fully exploited	31.3	25.4	12.7
Fully exploited	50.0	47.2	57.4
Overexploited	18.6	27.4	29.9

Indicator 7.5
Proportion of total water resources used
(Percentage)

World	9.2
Developing regions	7.4
Northern Africa	89.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0
Caribbean	15.2
Latin America	1.9
Eastern Asia	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	20.8
Southern Asia	52.9
Southern Asia excluding India	53.3
South-Eastern Asia	7.8
Western Asia	54.9
Oceania	0.06
Caucasus and Central Asia	55.1
Developed regions	10.0
Least developed countries	4.5
Landlocked developing countries	12.9
Small island developing States	1.5

Target 7.B
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Indicator 7.6
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

(a) Terrestrial and marine[a,b]
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2010*
World[c]	8.1	10.6	12.0
Developing regions	7.9	10.6	12.2
Northern Africa	3.3	3.7	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.7	11.0	11.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	14.7	19.3
Caribbean	3.3	3.8	4.6
Latin America	9.3	15.1	19.9
Eastern Asia	11.5	14.3	15.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.9	11.4	11.6

	1990	2000	2010
Southern Asia	5.0	5.6	5.9
Southern Asia excluding India	5.4	6.2	6.8
South-Eastern Asia	4.6	7.1	7.8
Western Asia	3.5	14.2	14.3
Oceania	0.5	1.1	3.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.0	3.0
Developed regions	8.3	10.4	11.6
Least developed countries	8.9	9.5	9.8
Landlocked developing countries	8.9	10.9	11.3
Small island developing States	1.5	2.7	4.2

(b) Terrestrial[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World[c]	8.8	11.3	12.7
Developing regions	8.8	11.7	13.3
Northern Africa	3.3	3.7	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.1	11.3	11.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.7	15.3	20.3
Caribbean	9.2	9.9	11.2
Latin America	9.7	15.4	20.4
Eastern Asia	12.0	14.9	15.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	12.1	12.2
Southern Asia	5.3	5.9	6.2
Southern Asia excluding India	5.8	6.7	7.3
South-Eastern Asia	8.7	13.1	13.8
Western Asia	3.8	15.3	15.4
Oceania	2.0	3.0	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.0	3.0
Developed regions	8.7	10.7	11.6
Least developed countries	9.4	10.0	10.2
Landlocked developing countries	8.9	10.9	11.3
Small island developing States	4.0	6.3	7.6

(c) Marine[a,b]

(Ratio of marine protected areas to total territorial waters; percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World[c]	3.1	5.2	7.2
Developing regions	1.0	2.9	4.0
Northern Africa	3.1	3.6	4.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4	3.1	4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	8.9	10.8
Caribbean	1.1	1.5	2.2
Latin America	3.3	11.8	14.3
Eastern Asia	0.8	1.4	1.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.1	2.1	2.3
Southern Asia	0.9	1.1	1.2
Southern Asia excluding India	0.5	0.6	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	0.6	1.3	2.1
Western Asia	0.7	2.0	2.2
Oceania	0.2	0.6	2.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.2	0.4	0.4
Developed regions	5.9	8.5	11.5
Least developed countries	0.9	1.9	3.4
Landlocked developing countries[d]	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.4	1.2	2.8

[a] Differences in figures when compared to the statistical annex of previous reports are due to new available data, revised methodologies, and revised Millennium Development Goal regions.

[b] Protected areas whose year of establishment is unknown are included in all years.

[c] Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of developed and developing region aggregates.

[d] Excluding territorial water claims within inland seas made by some landlocked developing countries.

Indicator 7.7
Proportion of species threatened with extinction[a]

(Percentage of species not expected to become extinct in the near future)

	1986	1990	2000	2008
World	85.3	85.0	84.3	83.7
Developing regions	84.9	84.7	84.0	83.4
Northern Africa	94.3	94.1	93.9	93.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	87.6	87.6	87.3	87.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	84.1	83.8	83.1	82.6
Eastern Asia	89.9	89.7	89.0	88.4
Southern Asia	84.9	84.8	84.4	84.1

	1986	1990	2000	2008
South-Eastern Asia	87.9	87.6	86.6	86.0
Western Asia	93.5	93.3	92.7	92.2
Oceania	91.2	91.0	90.4	90.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	95.7	95.5	94.9	94.4
Developed regions	90.9	90.6	90.1	89.6

[a] Red List Index of species survival for vertebrate biodiversity (mammals, birds and amphibians). The Red List Index is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future without additional conservation action, ranging from 1.0 (equivalent to all species being categorized as "of least concern" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List) to zero (equivalent to all species having gone extinct).

Target 7.C
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 7.8

Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

(Percentage)

	1990			2010		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	76	95	62	89	96	81
Developing regions	70	93	59	86	95	79
Northern Africa	87	94	80	92	95	89
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	83	36	61	83	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	95	64	94	98	81
Eastern Asia	68	97	56	91	98	85
Eastern Asia excluding China	96	97	93	98	100	91
Southern Asia	72	90	66	90	96	88
Southern Asia excluding India	79	94	73	86	93	82
South-Eastern Asia	71	91	62	88	94	83
Western Asia	85	96	68	89	96	76
Oceania	55	93	42	54	93	42
Caucasus and Central Asia	88	96	80	87	97	80
Developed regions	98	100	94	99	100	97

Indicator 7.9
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
(Percentage)

	1990			2010		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	49	76	29	63	79	47
Developing regions	36	65	21	56	73	43
Northern Africa	72	91	55	90	94	85
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	43	19	30	43	23
Latin America and the Caribbean	68	80	38	80	84	60
Eastern Asia	27	53	16	66	76	57
Eastern Asia excluding China	100	100	100	92	95	81
Southern Asia	24	57	12	41	64	30
Southern Asia excluding India	41	72	29	58	76	49
South-Eastern Asia	46	68	36	69	82	60
Western Asia	80	96	55	85	94	67
Oceania	55	85	45	55	84	46
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	96	86	96	96	95
Developed regions	95	97	91	95	96	93

Target 7.D
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicator 7.10
Proportion of urban population living in slums[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2012
Developing regions	46.2	39.3	32.7
Northern Africa	34.4	20.3	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.0	65.0	61.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	23.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	28.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	35.0
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	31.0
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.6
Oceania[b]	24.1	24.1	24.1

[a] Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of the urban dwellers using pit latrines are considered to be using improved sanitation.

[b] Trend data are not available for Oceania.

Goal 8
Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally.

Target 8.B
Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes tariff- and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Target 8.C
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 8.D
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Official development assistance

Indicator 8.1

Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income

(a) Annual total assistance[a]

(Billions of United States dollars)

	1990	*2002*	*2005*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*[b]
All developing countries	52.8	58.6	107.8	104.2	122.0	119.8	128.5	133.5
Least developed countries	15.1	16.7	25.9	32.3	37.8	37.4	44.0	..

[a] Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.

[b] Preliminary data.

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

(Percentage)

	1990	2002	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011[a]
All developing countries	0.32	0.23	0.32	0.27	0.3	0.31	0.32	0.31
Least developed countries	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.2

Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010
Percentage of bilateral, sector-allocable aid	10.1	14.0	15.7	16.0	19.9	21.2	15.6
Billions of United States dollars	3.1	3.5	5.8	8.2	12.4	17.0	13.8

Indicator 8.3

Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied[a]

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percentage of aid that is untied	67.6	91.1	91.4	83.9	86.5	84.5	83.6
Billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	49	60.3	80.1	71.3	73.6

[a] Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs as well as ODA for which the tying status is not reported. The percentage of bilateral ODA, excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs, with reported tying status was 99.6 per cent in 2008.

Indicator 8.4

ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	10.2	8.3	7.0	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.0
Billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.2	15.1	19.9	22.7	25.0	25.0

Indicator 8.5

ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	4.9
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.2	6.8

Market access

Indicator 8.6

Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

(Percentage)

	1996	*2000*	*2005*	*2007*	*2010*
(a) Excluding arms					
Developing countries[a]	52	62	75	81	82
of which, preferential[b]	17	15	18	16	16
Northern Africa	52	57	97	97	98
Sub-Saharan Africa	78	80	93	96	98
Latin America and the Caribbean	66	75	93	94	95
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	69
Southern Asia	47	48	58	72	73
South-Eastern Asia	59	75	77	80	82
Western Asia	34	39	66	96	96
Oceania	85	83	89	91	94
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	84	94	94	98
Least developed countries	68	75	83	89	89
of which, preferential[b]	29	42	28	27	30
(b) Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries[a]	54	65	75	77	79
of which, preferential[b]	19	17	21	20	19
Northern Africa	20	26	95	95	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	83	91	93	96
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	81	93	93	94
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	69
Southern Asia	41	46	58	63	67
South-Eastern Asia	60	76	77	79	81
Western Asia	35	44	87	93	93
Oceania	82	79	87	89	93
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	69	84	82	90
Least developed countries	78	70	80	80	80
of which, preferential[b]	35	35	49	52	54

[a] Including least developed countries.

[b] The true preference margin is calculated by subtracting from the total duty-free access all products receiving duty-free treatment under the most-favoured nation regime. The indicators are based on the best available treatment, including regional and preferential agreements.

Indicator 8.7

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

(Percentage)

	1996	2000	2005	2010
(a) Agricultural goods				
Developing countries	10.4	9.2	8.8	7.3
Northern Africa	6.6	7.3	7.2	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	6.2	6.2	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.0	10.3	9.7	7.6
Eastern Asia	9.3	9.5	10.7	10.5
Southern Asia	5.4	5.3	4.5	5.5
South-Eastern Asia	11.3	10.1	9.1	9.0
Western Asia	8.2	7.5	5.0	5.3
Oceania	11.5	9.4	8.7	2.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.7	3.8	3.4	3.0
Least developed countries	3.8	3.6	3.0	1.0
(b) Textiles				
Developing countries	7.3	6.6	5.3	5.0
Northern Africa	8.0	7.2	4.4	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	3.5	1.5	1.2
Eastern Asia	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.7
Southern Asia	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.7
South-Eastern Asia	9.1	8.4	6.0	5.4
Western Asia	9.1	8.2	4.6	4.4
Oceania	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	6.3	5.8	5.6
Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.2
(c) Clothing				
Developing countries	11.5	10.8	8.4	8.0
Northern Africa	11.9	11.1	8.0	5.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	7.9	1.6	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	7.8	1.3	1.2
Eastern Asia	12.0	11.5	11.0	11.0
Southern Asia	10.2	9.6	8.6	8.5
South-Eastern Asia	14.2	13.5	10.5	9.2
Western Asia	12.6	11.8	8.5	8.2
Oceania	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.9	11.8	11.5	10.7
Least developed countries	8.2	7.8	6.4	6.7

Indicator 8.8

Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

	1990	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*[a]
As percentage of OECD countries' GDP	1.81	1.11	1.034	0.86	0.86	0.92	0.85
Billions of United States dollars	324	338	370	355	377	378	366

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.9

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity[a]

	2001	*2003*	*2005*	*2007*	*2009*	*2010*
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment[b]	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.6	15.1	19.3
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3	12.9	12.9
Total aid for trade	**38.5**	**29.0**	**30.7**	**27.7**	**28.9**	**33.3**

[a] Aid-for-trade proxies as a percentage of bilateral sector-allocable ODA, world.
[b] Reporting of trade-related adjustment data started in 2007. Only Canada and the European Commission reported.

Debt sustainability

Indicator 8.10

Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

	2000[a]	*2011*[b]
Reached completion point	1	32
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	4
Yet to be considered for decision point	12	4
Total eligible countries	**34**	**40**

[a] Including only countries that are HIPC in 2011. Data for 2000-2010 reflect status as at the end of each year.
[b] As of September 2011.

Indicator 8.11

Debt relief committed under HIPC and multilateral debt relief initiatives[a]

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	2011
To countries that reached decision or completion point	32	92

[a] Expressed in end-2009 net present value terms. Commitment status as of September 2011.

Indicator 8.12

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services[a]

	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010
Developing regions	20.5	12.6	3.4	3.6	3.0
Northern Africa	39.8	15.3	4.0	4.7	6.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.6	10.1	2.5	3.9	2.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.7	21.9	6.9	7.2	6.3
Caribbean	16.8	8.0	11.5	14.7	11.6
Latin America	20.8	22.4	6.8	7.0	6.2
Eastern Asia	10.6	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	5.9[b]	6.0	2.3	4.2	4.3
Southern Asia	26.9	15.5	5.1	3.6	2.9
Southern Asia excluding India	22.7	14.9	7.8	9.9	9.0
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	6.5	3.0	4.0	3.0
Western Asia	27.8	16.2	9.2	8.8	9.0
Oceania	14.7	6.2	2.8	1.9	1.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.6[b]	8.4	0.7	1.1	1.1
Least developed countries	16.9	11.5	2.9	5.3	3.7
Landlocked developing countries	18.5	9.7	1.3	1.8	1.6
Small island developing States	13.9	8.8	7.6	9.3	10.9

[a] Including countries reporting to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates are based on available data and for some years might exclude countries that do not have data on exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.

[b] Data are for 1993.

	1995	*2000*	*2011*
Oceania	0.1	1.8	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	0.5	31.5
Developed regions	3.2	25.0	70.2
Least developed countries[b]	<0.1	0.1	6.0
Landlocked developing countries[a]	<0.1	0.3	11.4
Small island developing States	0.4	5.2	27.5

[a] The 1995 column shows 1996 data.

[b] The 1995 column shows 1998 data.

Sources: Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and Millennium Development Goal Indicators Database (http://mdgs.un.org).

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for 2012 reporting on Millennium Development Goal indicators is available at http://mdgs.un.org, under "Data".

Where shown, "Developed regions" comprises Europe (except Commonwealth of Independent States countries), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. Developed regions always include transition countries in Europe.

Where shown, "Caucasus and Central Asia" comprises Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

For some Millennium Development Goal indicators, data are presented separately for smaller subregions in Africa, based on the classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

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